Wilmington Journal.

WM. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Desiring to make the JOURNAL the mouthpiece of the people, the Editor cordially invites correspondence from all portions of the State.

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EIGHTH DISTRICT:
ROBERT B. VANCE,
Of Buncombe.

HOW JUDGE SETTLE ENJOYED TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE HARD EARNINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

In February, 1871, says the Statesville *Landmark*, Judge Settle resigned his position on the Supreme Court bench to accept the position of Minister to Peru. He was commissioned February 18th, 1871. Sometime in the following July he arrived at his post and was formally installed Minister. On the 20th of November he obtained from the Government leave to return home. He remained at home until February, 1872, when he resigned. He was in the actual service of the Government *four months*, for which he received TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS from the hard earnings of a bankrupt and ruined people. Is it any wonder that Judge Settle is dumb when asked if he endorses the magnificent extravagance of Republican rule? Make a note of this, ye horny handed sons of toil, for it is by the honest sweat of your brows, Settle's bill has to be paid.

TELL IT TO THE WHITE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel]

Poor Metts, one of the blind paupers of Jones hired out to negroes in that county, says he was taken to the house of his negro master and forced to stay there as long as the negro chose to keep him.

What he suffered in this lower degradation of the depths of his poverty, he says no one can ever know.

He implores that the story of his humiliation and wrongs at the hands of the Republican party be told from one end of the State to the other.

To our reporter he said:—"Tell it to the white people of the State."

In the long and useful life of the Raleigh Christian *Advocate*, it has never stated a greater secular truth than the following just tribute to the worth of that vigorous sheet the Statesville *Landmark*.

Says the *Advocate*:

The Democratic party in North Carolina cannot boast of a better campaign paper than the Statesville Landmark. Bro. Hussey, the editor, is industrious in selecting the most effective stones for his sling, and lets them fly boldly and fearlessly. Sometimes they hit men of his own party—but he can't help that and doesn't care much. He is a little too independent to work in party harness and run a strictly partisan paper; but what we need everywhere is independent and unshackled speech from men who will denounce meanness and littleness wherever found, in friend or foe.

The North Carolina State Fair at Raleigh will begin this fall on the 17th of October and will extend through five days.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR CONVICTS.

The eleventh article of the Constitution relates to punishment for crime, to the institutions provided for that purpose, and to State institutions for charitable purposes.

The only change in this article, proposed by the amendments, is made by adding a provision to the first section authorizing all convicts, sentenced to hard labor, to be employed on public works or highways or other labor for the public benefit, and the farming out of the same where and in such manner as may be provided by law. No convict shall be farmed out, however, who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson.

The object of this amendment is plain to the commonest understanding. It is to save money, and at the same time to benefit the State by carrying on the public works of various kinds that are so much needed for the development of its resources. Ever watchful of the interests of the people, the Democratic party at its recent Convention pledged itself to use the convict labor of the State for the purpose of securing the completion of those great works of improvement that shall bring together in more intimate union the people of the East and the people of the West, thereby giving each section easy access to other markets than its own for the sale of its surplus products.

This policy must commend itself to the judgment of every one. Indeed, the Democratic Legislature has already acted upon it, but owing to a question that has been raised as to the constitutionality of such a course, it was thought best to remove all doubt by making this amendment to the Constitution.

By this means the State will get the benefit of the labor of the convicts and the expense of entertaining so many colored gentlemen of elegant leisure at the penitentiary will be avoided.

The penitentiary has provek a grievous burden to the tax payers of North Carolina. Near a million of dollars has been expended upon it and in feeding the convicts, and it is full time to make the convicts useful as well as ornamental. Let them earn their bread and meat, their victuals and clothes. They are generally people who have sought to live by stealing rather than by honest work. They have lived in that way long enough, let them now be put to work upon our railroads and other public improvements.

If some some such disposition as this be not made of the criminals of the State they will necessarily have to be kept in confinement in our jails and penitentiary and thereby entail upon the people the expenditure of vast sums of money for houses for them to live in and for food for them to eat, without any corresponding advantage to the State. The number of convicts committed upon the present stricter administration of the law is now so great that the tax upon the State for their keep and maintenance is no light burden, and this must be so as long as deprivation of personal liberty with or without hard labor is the penalty affixed by law to so many crimes.

That it is a hardship thus to tax good men for the support of bad men is undoubtedly true, but like many other hardships of this life, it must be borne for the reason, if for no other, that it is cheaper for the good men to support criminals in confinement than to permit them to go at large. The good of the community absolutely requires that crime shall be punished at any cost, but at the same time common sense teaches that criminals ought to be made to earn their living, if it be possible to do so. The amendments propose to give the State the benefit of the labor of the criminals it is obliged to feed and clothe. That is all the change the amendments propose to make in this matter. Let them be ratified.

AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE.

The constitutional amendment abridging the powers of licentious executives and recognizing the PEOPLE *as the source of all power*, which of all the the amendments, says the Statesville *Landmark*, should have received the hearty endorsement of every member of the Convention was opposed by the Radicals as a party measure. The Canby Constitution was let to contract by head workmen at Washington and the "hands" in Raleigh were directed to centralize our State government and thus crush out the people. The amendment is in harmony with the Democratic principles of our government; nips the rapidly growing and dangerous prerogative of the Governor and turns over to the PEOPLE'S *representatives, the management, supervision and control of the railroads and charitable and penal institutions of the State*, and will promote fidelity and economy in their management.

SETTLE AT HOME AND SETTLE ABROAD.

SETTLE AT DAYTON, OHIO.

Addressing a reunion of Federal soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, last fall, Judge Settle said:

"I appear before you a thoroughly whipped and reconstructed rebel, that has come to Dayton to take off his hat to the brave defenders of the Union."

SETTLE AT JONESBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.

Addressing the crowd assembled at Jonesboro last week, to see Vance wear him out to a frazzle, Judge Settle said:

"You Ku Klux scoundrels. You infernal fiends of hell."

ONE BY ONE!

Judge Eure opened his court in the town of Hertford, week before last, it being the usual time for holding the fall term for Perquimans county. The grand jury found a true bill of indictment against Simon White, for breaking in Daugherty & McMullins store and stealing a bolt of goods. White is president of the Hayes and Wheeler club of that place. He was arrested and in default of bond was cooped to await the action of the court.

AND SETTLE SUSTAINED HIM!

We publish this morning a portion of the testimony of Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., giving somewhat in detail the treatment he received while a prisoner during the Holden-Kirk war. It will be remembered that Mr. Turner was arrested by order of Governor Holden in the county of Orange by a body of armed men from Kirk's Regiment. It will be remembered also that the county of Orange had not been put under martial law as provided for by the infamous Shoffner act, that the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, that "little piece of paper," as Judge Settle calls it, had not been suspended and that Governor Holden ordered the arrest for strong denunciatory language used by Mr. Turner about him; not stronger, however, than that used by Judge Settle the other day at Jonesboro, when he called a portion of his audience "infernal fiends of hell." It will be remembered also that upon the article of Impeachment charging Governor Holden with a violation of the law in the arrest of Mr. Turner, that even Radical Senators voted guilty. It will be remembered that during the whole Kirk war Judge Settle substantially sustained Governor Holden and his army, and that too when he could have driven them from the field at any time at a moment's notice, simply by signing his name to the "little piece of paper" enforcing the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. It will be remembered also that the Radical Party, at its first State Convention thereafter, formally and emphatically endorsed every thing Holden did. It will be remembered also that the same Judge Settle is now its candidate for Governor and that the same Holden is its chief adviser.

We trust our readers will bear with us for referring thus to the sickening and disgusting details of the outrages inflicted upon innocent and honorable citizens by a brutal soldiery under orders from the Chief Executive and sustained by the Supreme Judiciary of the State. The fact that the Radical Party has so persistently and so recently endorsed and adopted the acts and the policy of Governor Holden's administration during the time he was, with the assistance of Judge Settle, military monarch in North Carolina, makes it our duty to tell the people plainly what those acts were. But the half of Holden's outrages will never be known. We print this morning from the Report of the Holden Impeachment, page 894, as follows:

Josiah Turner, Jr., being duly sworn testified as follows:

I was carried to Yanceyville on the 6th and I remained a prisoner in the court house until Saturday, the 13th.

Q. Was anything done to you pending that time? A. The first two or three days I was a prisoner in the room where they said Stevens had been murdered.

Q. Who was with you? A. No one. On Monday night some one came in with a bucket of water and threw it upon my bed. It was a good long room, nearly half the length of this Senate chamber. I ran the fellow to the door and I enquired of the man at the door who it was and he said he did not know. [illegible] had been taken. Directly some man came up and cursed the sentinel and told him it was a shame to treat a prisoner in that way. He said: "You had better hold your tongue about it, it was one of the officers who did it." The next night the same thing was repeated, though a less quantity of water was thrown. All the windows were put down and as it was hot weather I asked if the windows could not be raised. He said the orders were to keep them down, and they were kept down close. The next night, when the water was thrown, I ran for the fellow who threw the water when Kirk came up.

Q. Was that water thrown on you or on the bed? A. On me and on the bed. He came up and he ordered seven men under Captain Franklin into the room. Before that the room had been guarded by a sentinel at the door and at the windows outside. They kept seven men in the room. Franklin said that his orders were that I was not to speak unless to ask for something to eat and drink. He put a man in each window and he said I was not to go to the windows, and that I must confine myself to the back part of the room, and I was not to speak to any one without permission. These men remained in the room with me until we were marched from there on the 13th. I frequently saw these men drunk while on their posts as sentinels. I saw one with a rock raised at Mr. Hill, and I remember some one cursed him and told him to put it down and that it was a cowardly act to throw rocks at a prisoner. I saw other sentinels staggering with guns in their hands and I stated on one or two occasions that they ought to put sober men on guard, that these men were too drunk. I saw them frequently pointing their guns, raising rocks, making threats and cursing the prisoners. It was an every day occurrence.

Q. State whether Kirk said anything and if so what, in your presence? A. I had but very little to say or do with Kirk. When I went into the room he came to shake hands with me but I put my hands behind me. He wanted to know what I was arrested for. I said I had come to find out, that I supposed I would learn from him. He said that he had not heard of it until now and he did not know anything of it—that that was the first of it—my appearance there. Kirk came in occasionally once or twice into the room and I had a little conversation with him.

Q. You were not with the other prisoners? A. I was below in the court house and the other prisoners were above. He came in twice that I remember. After giving me orders that I was not to talk to anybody, he came in with Marshal Carrow and when he spoke to me I told him that I must get permission from the captain of the guard before I could talk with him. Kirk told me that I already had permission I told him that that was the orders, that I could not talk to anybody unless I had permission, and I insisted that Carrow should get permission, and he got it.

Q. How long did you remain there? A. Till Saturday, the 13th, when we were marched up stairs. There were several hundred soldiers and they designated me as I went up stairs the king of the Kuklux Klan. There was a guard of seven marched with me on my way from Yanceyville. They were all guarded but I was honored with a guard of seven.

We got to Graham on Sunday. There was a terrible rain for hours before we got to Graham. The prisoners stood out for three or four hours. Just about dark they got some tents and they were crowding into the tents from ten to fourteen in each one. I went around and counted and there was as many as sixteen in one of them. I having declined to occupy a tent when it was good weather I could not consent to occupy one in rainy weather, and I remained outside. We stayed out that night. Kirk was applied to by the citizens to permit the prisoners to go to the hotel. That was refused. Then he was asked to let us occupy the church, and that was also refused. Monday was still an unpleasant day. It was muddy and wet, but about dark on Monday night orders were given to march to Graham court house. We got there after dark. We went that night in the court house, and a company of Kirk's regiment encamped in there with us. We stayed there till Thursday. In the meantime on Tuesday I think it was, about twelve or one o'clock, Captain Franklin with a squad of men came up to Wylie, and marched us off to jail. Wylie and myself were put into a dungeon that had been occupied by a crazy man for several months.

Q. Do you know that fact? A. No, sir, I do not. I did not see him in there, but it was warm in the room and he had just got out. As I got in I could feel that he had been there, and could smell that he had been there.

Q. State what you did see or smell if anything? A. I was informed that he was in there, and I inferred as much. We were put into this dungeon.

Q. Who? A. Wylie and myself. Weeden and Gray were put into a different cage or dungeon. I heard them, although I didn't see it, ironing Weeden. I heard the clanking of the chains.

Q. What was said? A. I could not hear distinctly what was said. I could only hear the riveting of the chains, but I could not hear what was said. They were not in a position where I could hear plainly. I wrote a note to Mr. Scott, a merchant, asking him to send me a couple of chairs, a table and pitcher and towels.

I had divers conversations with the officer not only to have the note taken to him, but I told him where to go. When the articles did not come the next day I had a further conversation and asked the officer why the pitcher and chairs were not brought. He said it was against orders and would not let them come. I remained there in this cell until Wednesday. In the meantime we had got a box of matches from a sergeant or corporal, and we bought some candles, but these matches and candles we got through the sergeant the officer came and took away; but I happened to have a few matches left which I found to be of service in burning a pine brush in the dungeon by way of purifying the air.

Q. Was that a loathsome place or otherwise? A. Exceedingly so. They gave us but two articles of furniture, two blue buckets, one filled with stale water. I wanted these buckets taken out and offered to buy two new ones, but they said these would do. They would not give Wylie and myself any water in place of that stale water that was in one of them, and there was not even a tin cup, and we had to drink from the bucket, and there was nothing in the room but those two blue buckets. On Wednesday morning the soldiers came in and ordered me to get ready to move to my new quarters, and they carried me out and put me in an iron cage ten steps from the one I was occupying, and kept me there with a negro who had been sentenced to be hung the next day.

Q. Do you know that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you present when the judgment was pronounced? A. I was not present.

Q. Do you know it except by hearsay? A. I heard the negro state so myself.

Q. He put you into a cell with a condemned negro? A. Yes, sir, and I there remained until the next day, Thursday. They would not give me a chair nor a stool to sit on, and they fastened the windows. There was one sash to it with a glass, and the officer [illegible] special pains to peep into every time he passed, and he did so repeatedly. I appealed to him to keep it open as the negro was reading his Bible, and I told him he ought not to be refused the privilege of reading the Bible when he was about to be hung. His reply was that he would soon be—using a blasphemous oath—in a place not to be mentioned, and then closed the window again.

Q. What was the condition of that cell? A. It was loathsome and lousy.

Q. How were you accommodated with food while imprisoned in that jail? A. My friends sent me every thing that was good; it was conveyed in general in a plate but it was thrown into a pile to me so that it was not as nice as it would have been. My friends furnished me everything I wanted in the way of something to eat.

Q. How long did you remain there? A. I remained there until two or three o'clock on Thursday, the 18th, when we were carried before Judge Brooks at Salisbury.

Q. What was done with you there—was any charge preferred against you? A. I have forgotten whether Kirk charged me with attempting to subvert the government, but I believe Mr. Boyden stated that it was due to me to say when I was discharged, that there was not a particle of evidence against me.

Q. State whether at any time you made any speech or wrote any articles for your paper in the interest of any organization known as "the Kuklux Klan," "The White Brotherhood," or any other secret organization? A. I never did, on the contrary I always denounced them both, the League and the Kuklux Klan, in my speeches and in my paper.

The Raleigh Christian *Advocate* says:

The Joint Commission appointed by the M. E. Church and M. E. Church, South, to consider how the differences between the two Churches could be reconciled and hearty fraternal feeling reached, met at Cape May on the 16th inst and continued in session nearly two weeks. They have issued an address to the two churches, in advance of their reports to the General Conferences, in which they say that the utmost harmony prevailed in the discussions as well as a manifest anxiety on the part of the members of the Commission for a settlement of the difficulties. They adopted rules by which the disputes about Church property are finally settled. These property disputes have been the fruitful source of much hard feeling between the Churches and their removal is a good step towards fraternity.

The New York *Herald* and other papers, misapprehending the powers of the Commission and the result of their labors, have proclaimed with a flourish the reunion of the two Churches. The Commission were not authorized to consider, much less to effect, an organic union of the Churches; their duty was to discuss and settle differences and to establish practical fraternity. This they have done—nothing more.

"Ku-klux scoundrels! Infernal fiends of hell!" Harkee! Where *did* Judge Settle learn such bad language? Go, wash your mouth Tommy.

The tax payers owe a reduction of $30,000,000 to the Democratic-Conservative party.

WHOA! TOMMY! WHOA!

It is very probable that any man who could confess himself a traitor will not heed advice coming from the JOURNAL, for traitors do not pin their faith to the JOURNAL, but even at the risk of wasting our sweetness on the desert air, and without hinting at the folly of throwing pearls before swine, we beg his late Honor ex-Judge Settle, now that he is no longer an exhausted Judiciary to tighten his grip on his tongue and on his temper. The wise man has said that whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue keepeth his soul from troubles: that he that is soon angry dealeth foolishly; that he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city. There is sound philosophy in these and other sayings with which the Book of Proverbs abounds and we commend them to Judge Settle's careful consideration. It has an ugly sound to hear a candidate for Governor of the State of North Carolina, as Judge Settle did at Jonesboro, address his audience or any portion of them as "ku klux scoundrels," "infernal fiends of hell," and such like expressions. And then too it is a bad way to get votes and a worse way to preserve the peace and dignity of the State.

To be brief, our advice to Peru Tom, is to hold his temper or to go home and get some body to "put him in his little bed" like a naughty boy as he is. Before he does so, however, he ought to get down on his bended knees and with folded hands and uplifted eyes be made to say

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For 'tis their nature too.
Little children should never let their angry passions rise,
Their little hands were not made to tear out each other's eyes.

If a man when a candidate on his good behavior before the "dear people" can not hold his temper until he gets out of sight but stops his speech to tell the crowd they are "infernal fiends of hell," what will he do if he should be elected Governor and have nothing to restrain him save his own sweet will! That was a bad day's work or you, Tommy, when you cursed the crowd at Jonesboro!

"Infernal fiends of hell!" And is this the language a candidate for Governor ought to utter? Don't get mad any more, Tommy. When you get mad you curse, and when you curse you lose votes. Whoa! Tommy! whoa!

BULLETS AND BAYONETS.

The New York *Sun* says:

The voices which have cried warning at a coming usurpation, the press that has indited its cautions against an advancing military despotism, may now be enrolled as seers and ennobled as prophets. All that has been forecast is made natural, everything prefigured of the future is now an event and accomplishment. The modern Cæsar marches his conquering legions upon prostrate States, and the [illegible] of the ballot is to be constrained and coerced by the overriding squadron, with the flash of the sabre and the glitter of the bayonet.

The scheme is only this and nothing more—to carry by the force of arms the electoral votes of States for a Presidential candidate. It has no other impulsion or purpose. Alabama, a State hitherto Republican in its local elections, has pronounced against the present oligarchy, and sounded the note of the like decision in November. Other States, too, are in a like purpose of voting resistance to the yoke. And so, to prevent this, the large element of strength, the colored vote, is to be marched to the polls between the files of our armed men.

There was nothing of turbulence or riot in the Alabama election. The negro, indeed, cheated as he has been by the carpet-bag vermin, who have deceived and robbed him, voted for the democratic ticket. There was no menace or intimidation. Men congratulated themselves that, after long agitation, violence had ceased and order supervened. They hailed the dethronement of the pestilent nomads with their portmanteaus, who had sucked out the breath like the vampire, and devoured the substance of the land as the locusts.

Wicked as is this attempt to prevail by aid of the army, it is no less foolish. It will not change any result in the South. It might be the beginning of a solemn tragedy; it will be the playing of a poor farce. That it will react in the north is already made manifest. We are not yet educated to gratuitous tyranny. The persuasions of the cartridge and the cannon are not now of our admiration. Men will pause and ask themselves, what is to be the future of an administration thrust upon the country by the train band and the trooper? What is attempted in the South may be also an experiment in the North. The spirit of armed domination is not restricted by lines of latitude nor by boundaries of zones. If we are to be a government of men, and not of laws, let the test be made in this approaching election. For the effect in the Southern States we dismiss all apprehension. Without resistance their emancipation will come with the revolution of the ballot box, and they can still suffer and await the fruition of their long night of endurance.

The madness which, in the providence of GOD, is the forerunner of disaster and ruin, now absorbs our ruler. The end is of near approach, and we gladden in the dawning light. The people, in their majesty, will remand this unworthy President to the obscurity he so richly has earned, and spurn the candidate he thus endeavors to impose upon them. Justice and right will finally prevail.

"Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws!"

Emory Storrs, the lawyer who has been appointed by Grant to "prosecute" the Western whiskey thieves, is also to defend Babcock at his approaching trial for complicity in the safe burglary conspiracy. More "reform within the party."

WHO SHALL BE MASTERS. THE PEOPLE OR THE OFFICE-HOLDERS?

The thirteenth article of the Constitution provides two modes of changing its provisions. The proposed amendments effect both these methods very materially and very greatly for the better.

1. Under the Constitution as it now stands, the Legislature (two-thirds of all the members concurring) can call a Convention without any restrictions whatever and such a Convention will be absolutely sovereign and clothed with full authority to do all things that to it may seem best. The amendments require not only that the call of the Convention shall have the concurrence of two thirds of the members of the Legislature, but that, in addition, it shall also receive the concurrence of a majority of the people at the polls. So that if the amendments shall be ratified, before any Constitutional Convention can meet, the call for it will have first to be sanctioned by two-thirds of all the members of the two Houses of the General Assembly and afterwards be sanctioned by the vote of a majority of the people.

It is manifest that under such a law, no Convention will ever be held in North Carolina; and this being so, all men who have honest fears about trusting conventions with power, ought to see plainly that it is time for them to speak out in favor of the ratification of the amendments. Indeed the very reasons that induced good citizens, and there were many of them who did so, to oppose the call of the Constitutional Convention last year naturally compel them to favor now the ratification of the amendments; in a word the amendments meet squarely the demand of the anti-convention men of last year, by making it a part of the Constitution that no convention shall under any circumstances be called without first obtaining the consent of the people at the ballot box upon the direct question of convention or no convention. Accordingly, we find that Judge Fowle, who was one of the bitterest opposers of the convention movement is most warmly advocating the ratification of the amendments proposed by that convention.

2. The other mode of altering the Constitution, that by Legislative enactment, is also very materially changed and very greatly for the better, inasmuch as it is made very much simpler and places the entire control in the hands of the people—just where it ought to be.

To make any change by Legislative enactment in the Constitution as it now stands, one Legislature must, by the vote of three-fifths of all the members, pass a bill containing the proposed amendment. It must then be published to the people six months before the election of members for the next Legislature. The new Legislature must then pass the bill by a two-thirds vote of all the members, and after all this, the bill must then be submitted to the people for ratification. This is a long, tedious process and was made so designedly. If, however, the amendments shall be ratified the difficulty will no longer exist.

The following is the amendment proposed to this part of the Constitution:

SEC. 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been agreed to by three-fifths of each house of the General Assembly. And the amendment or amendments so agreed to shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the whole State in such manner as may be prescribed by law. And in the event of their adoption by a majority of the votes cast, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

Every man can see for himself the plain effect of the changes in this article of the Constitution proposed to be made by the amendments now pending. It can be summed up in a single word almost, that is to say, they restore full power to the people. With the consent of the people everything can be done, and without their consent nothing can be done. The ratification of the amendments will be substantially a new declaration of independence on the part of the people of North Carolina, no less important and no less sweeping than that made in Mecklenburg in 1775 and that made in Philadelphia in 1776.

If the Convention had done nothing but propose the amendments to this article, the great work of liberating the people from the slavery of the Canby Constitution would have been accomplished, for if these amendments shall be ratified, the people can in less than twelve months redress any grievance growing out of that Constitution, can cure all constitutional ills that may effect them. But nothing, not a word, nor a letter, can be changed without their consent and co-operation.

Is there any danger in this? Is there any danger in confiding to the people of North Carolina the power to make and to unmake their own government? We think not. Nor can we ever think there is any danger in it, so long as we earnestly and honestly believe in the right of the people to fashion and shape their own governments to suit themselves. The people and not the office-holders ought of right to be masters here; but masters they will not be until the amendments shall be ratified.

A REVELATION.

Every newspaper reader remembers the carpet-bagger, John T. Deweese, who represented the Raleigh District two terms in Congress since the war, and who was forced to resign because he sold a cadetship appointment to some one for five hundred dollars. It seems that Deweese is now living in Cleveland, Ohio, and a paper in that city recently assailed him for leaving the republican party, when he (Deweese) published a card in defence of himself, in which he says:

"The 'Leader' on last Saturday saw fit to devote a half column of its editorial matter to what it termed a specimen reformer, and to charge me with some short-coming. Amongst other things they say I twice bought my way into Congress. This is true in this respect, as the chief editor of the 'Leader' should by this time well know after his persistent chase after the Swiss mission, that you get nothing from the republican party but what you buy and pay for. I was twice elected by the republican party to Congress, and on both occasions I was compelled to buy the leaders of that party to keep them from selling my election. I paid Jas. H. Harris $1,000 to keep him from bolting, two weeks after my first nomination, and $2,000 the second to keep him from supporting Seymour for President in 1868. I was also compelled to pay John A. Hyman, now a republican member of Congress, $500 for his influence. I paid C. L. Harris, the chairman of the Republican State Central committee of North Carolina, to keep him from selling my election to my opponent. In short I was compelled to pay money for any favor I ever received from the Republican party. Their offices appeared to be in the market for sale and I purchased them, like any other doubtful stock on which speculation is made. I know of no friend of mine who had any favor from either his party or its leaders he did not pay for. I could instance a number of members both North and South, who paid for their places, and in some instances did not get them; one notorious case in this State, less than two years ago, in which the office was paid for, but the delivery failed * * *

I may, perhaps, have done some things that were wrong in the company of such men and daily associating with such characters as Bill King, Postmaster of the House; Railroad Blaine the Speaker; the Rev. Gen. Garfield of Credit Mobilier and De Gollier fame; with the Rev. Senator Patterson, Drunken Zach Chandler, Attorney General Williams, Postmaster General Creswell, with Babcock, the private secretary of the President, and Belknap, the Secretary of War, and even immaculate Grant himself, loaded down with swindles and steals; was it to be expected that I, a green country boy, just out of the army, with no experience in life, with these shining lights for leaders, that I would not do something wrong? and God knows I am only surprised, from the company I was then daily in, I did nothing worse. There is one sin you cannot charge me with, and that is I did not sneak behind the altar of the church or my wife's skirts to shield myself as some of the others did."

THE UNIVERSITY.

Professor of Natural History.

We are glad to learn that the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University have appointed a gentleman who is fully up to the requirements of the day as Professor of Natural History, viz, Professor William H. Smith, late of the University of Michigan.

Professor Smith has been selected principally for his proficiency in the great departments of Natural History, so intimately connected with agriculture, botany, zoology, geology and mineralogy. He has devoted much time not only to theoretical but practical work in them and the students of the University will now have opportunity to become practically acquainted with the grasses, trees and other plants of the State, with the soils and their adaptation to crops, with the animals, their habits, diseases, best modes of treating them, and with the minerals and ores.

Mr. Smith is said to be a young man of enthusiasm and energy and of success as a teacher.

As the South and the Northwest are natural allies we gladly welcome the addition to the corps of teachers at the University of a Professor from the great Lake region.

Political Meeting and Speaking at Kenansville next Saturday.

The people of Duplin are thoroughly aroused. There will be a grand gathering at Kenansville on next Saturday, the 2d of September. Major Joseph A. Englehard, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State will be present and will address the assemblage.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of diseases by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

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Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from bark, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results.

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, February 13, 1873.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About a year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL.

Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State st., Boston.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefitted.

THOS. GILMORE,
229½ Walnut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154½ dozen (1852) bottles of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,

AI GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

TO H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

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Well Buckets, Chains and Wheels.
Snaths, Grass and Grain Scythes,
Reap Hooks, Seine and Gill Twines,
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stimulates the secretive organs, thus purifying the blood and striking at the root of disease. It is the medicinal extract of the plant of that name found in Brazil, and is one of the most wonderful tonics and invigorators known, and is used in their regular practice by the physicians of that and other countries.

It will make the Liver active, assist Digestion, purify the Blood, restore Vigor to the debilitated, and is a certain remedy for all diseases of a Scrofulous nature and those arising from poverty or want of blood. TRY IT. For sale by Druggists.

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